Treatise of Strong Nuclear, Non-Gravitational Mode of Attraction by Singularities

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Introduction

One of the most arrogantly held assumptions by the physicists of today concerns the mode of attraction of surrounding matter toward singularities. The assumption that singularities have a great deal of gravity is rooted in the observed intense gravitational pull of neutron stars. If gravity has an electrical impetus and not one linked directly to mass (and space-time warping as per the theories of Einstein) then what I have already written about the internal dynamics of singularities supports one additional deduction not made in the 2022 publication (ibid.) concerning the internal dynamics of black holes.

Abstract

As written in the 2022 publication on the topic, when a neutron star collapses into a singularity or "black hole," the protons and neutrons of the neutron star cease to exist as such and only certain quantum particles continue to exist. Without intact protons, there is little or no actual gravity. Without intact protons, there are comparatively few mass carriers like Higgs Bosons and there is therefore a negligible neutrino influx surrounding black holes.

The signature characteristic of singularities are twin odderons composed of extremely large numbers of gluons which dance around one another at the center of the singularity. As has already been explained, these odderon masses are surrounded by leptons and mesons. Hawking radiation is a form of ejecta composed of mesons and leptons with the mesons being ejected from the south pole of the singularity and the leptons being ejected from the north after passing in the tiny space between the twin odderons which pull the other particles inward and in which the leptons and mesons mutually accelerate one another whilst passing through one another's path.

The attraction of surrounding objects toward a singularity is not rooted in gravitational pull of any significance, but rather an extraordinarily Strong Nuclear field which universally attracts positively and negatively charged matter through non-gravitational means. As the pull of odderon masses increases exponentially for each gluon added to a mass of gluons, only a few thousand gluons would be required to create the sort of attractive forces associated with a singularity.

Of primary concern should be the durability of singularities and how one defines a singularity. If a singularity is defined as a pair of odderons rotating around a common axis (and these odderons are useful for facilitating fusion reactions) then attempts to generate them in a laboratory could prove quite dangerous. No

empirical data exists concerning the longevity of micro-singularities, although individual odderons (not part of a paired system) have been observed to endure for infinitesimal periods of time. At what point a paired odderon might begin to grow uncontrollably is not known and experimental verification would not be advisable except in simulation.

It also seems to be, from this author's perspective, at least plausible that all stars have modest singularities at their cores which drive the fusion process and generate sufficient attractive force to contain stellar matter, particularly considering the negating effects of strong magnetic fields such as those associated with the Sun against quantum gravity. Absent a powerful Strong Nuclear attractive force, it simply does not seem reasonable that a hydrogen fusion reaction should be confined to a comparatively limited spherical zone.

The assumption that singularities have their origin only upon the collapse of a star is one which deserves to be questioned and tested. It is entirely plausible, given this new information, that black holes are more akin to a skeleton i.e. although it is associated with death, it exists in living creatures from, essentially, the beginning. The formation of "supermassive" (a misnomer) black holes is a gradual and not a sudden process and is more akin to a digestive process than a collapse. The Hawking Radiation emitted by black holes is of the same nature as the gamma ray bursts associated with rotating neutron stars known as pulsars. The point of origin of these emissions, in the case of neutron stars, is beneath the surface of the mass of protons and neutrons (in the core) where the protons and neutrons are continually digested by the singularity at the core. Neutron stars in an advanced state of "digestion" are what we call pulsars, whilst those not emitting substantial radiation (at least not emitting enough to be detected from billions of light years away) are newer neutron stars.

All stars, nevertheless, must contain singularities at their core. Most of these singularities have a comparatively short longevity measured in the hundreds of thousands of years (post supernova) and produce less intense Hawking Radiation than those which can be detected at present, explaining our failure to detect them.

Conclusion

We must stop teaching students that singularities have "gravity," that gravity is caused by mass and that singularities are somehow rare.